

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1889

NUMBER 7

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Favelista da Velha. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catted. English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a.m.; preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.  
J. W. TARRUX, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m. Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Cordeiro, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.  
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre, No. 23.  
IGURJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.  
RYO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, and floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Barra do Rio 7:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 8:15 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Cachoeira train leaves at 12:15 a.m. arriving at Barra Nova e Cunha at 11:42. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves Itaboraí at 8:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:50 p.m. Porto Novo at 1:05. Entre Rios train leaves Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.  
*Landed Express*, leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 2:25 and Mariano Propício (terminus) at 6:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 10:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 6:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves Mariano Propício at 1:00 a.m. Cachoeira 5:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.  
*Mixed Trains*, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:50 a.m. 3:15 and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 6:10 a.m. and 5:55 p.m. and third to Belem arriving at 7:25. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves Barra at 1:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 3:17 and Rio at 3:50 p.m.; leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and 11:15 p.m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.  
*Night service*: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a.m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 4:40 p.m. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (S. Paulo) 7 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Coelho (1 hour per day) from Curitiba at 11:20. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves Curitiba at 11:20 a.m. arriving at Niterói 3:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 3 p.m. and Nova Friburgo at 5:10 a.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Train leaves from Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Igarapava, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 7:00 a.m. and 4:35 p.m. week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 10:13 and 7:21 and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:20 a.m. arrive at Petropolis at 9:15. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the N. then line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Lagoa da Pinta at 4 p.m. on week-days and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays, arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. *Dom Pedro II.* train leaves Petropolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a.m. and at 2:30 p.m. week days and at 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

## Librarias, Muzeus, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Pavão No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETURA.—No. 12, Rua Lina de Camões.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 74, Rua Mauque d'Almeida. Office: 87, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1025.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D., B.S., Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Maio, No. 97 from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Maria, No. 18, Botafogo.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURICUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, rates of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 18th, 1889.

PERHAPS too much has already been said about the epidemic, for in a multiplicity of counsel there is unavoidable confusion. However, it will not add to the confusion to say that the sanitary authorities are trying to do too much and that their manifest anxiety is having a very quieting effect on the community. We have seen worse epidemics in Rio than this, and we never saw half as much fright during any one of them. The 'one cause of anxiety, the early development of the fever, is not altogether bad, for we have seen the fever mortality almost stationary since the middle of January. A few refreshing rains just now would go far to overcome the disease, but in the meantime the board of health should go to work quietly to remove all sources of contagion, clean all the dirty streets and private grounds, and suppress every establishment which is prejudicial to public health. It might not be impolitic to suspend the authority of the municipal council and the bureau of public works for a time, leaving the board of health in sole possession of the premises. If the board interdicts a certain business, let it be impossible for a municipal *fiscal* to license its continuance. If the City Improvements Co., or the Gas Co., is compelled to open the street for a necessary purpose, let the board authorize them to relay the pavement at once without waiting for the municipal council to act. And if any new work is considered necessary by the health authorities, let it be made impossible for the public works and municipal officials to stop it with an embargo. There is altogether too much red tape and too many officials to consult to make it possible to do any public work promptly and well. In a time like this, we can not afford to consult routine officials nor to suffer obstructions because their *brios* have been offended. In times of epidemic, the public health must take precedence of the public official.

THE abnormal condition of our exchange market appears to have at last attracted attention from the local press, although it seems questionable whether this would not have done better in guarding the silence, so marked when commercial questions are under discussion, that generally is its characteristic. Exchange has ruled above par now for a considerable time; sufficient at least for the importation of foreign gold, and it is now sought by importers of and speculators in this gold to impose it upon banks and other parties at par, thus securing a profit and placing upon others the labor

of ridding themselves of this golden shower by paying the same into the Treasury. There seems not the slightest equitable basis for the assertion that a sovereign is a legal tender between debtor and creditor at 8890. The British coin is legally a tender at government departments at this rate, and for a very good reason; the government can pay it out again at the same rate to its creditors for payments in gold. It would be iniquitous, however, to force an importer here to receive at par a sovereign, when its value, as represented by official rates of exchange, is vastly below this in Brazilian irredeemable paper currency. The absurdity is patent. We have already pointed out on what these exaggerated rates of exchange are based, viz.: the disposal to the foreigners of valuable properties and the incurring of increased debt to these. But some of our colleagues have the coolness to declare that it is a plethora of money that causes the banks to refuse sovereigns at 8890! Were money so very abundant, we venture to believe that the banks would not only make no objection to receiving sovereigns at par, but that even a trifling premium might be offered for their deposit. It must be clear to every one that the market is being manipulated, and why, if it is sought to introduce foreign capital, rates are maintained at such excessive figures can have but one signification—a decline will surely follow, and this foreign capital placed here at high rates will be disinclined to meet the loss inevitable upon its repatriation. The constant advance in exchange rates reminds us forcibly of the practice of "navvies" who will pull a loaded wagon partly up a hill, that it may obtain more velocity on the decline. So long as our exchange banks have funds against which drafts may be made, it is natural that exchange should remain steady or even advance. There is a limit however to everything, even credit, and the future, the near future, of our market depends largely upon this limit. No one contests that the position of the empire will ultimately be improved by the arrivals of immigrants and the freedom of the slaves. It is, however, entirely too soon to permit these factors to enter into such a calculation as would justify present exchange rates, and that we are "skating on very thin ice" is felt and appreciated by many merchants of Rio. Caution, and the greatest caution is necessary. The symptoms are undoubtedly towards a less rosy condition of affairs. The Treasury has already to prepare 5,000,000\$ for sanitary improvements and drouth-stricken provinces' assistance. Later on the new railway schemes and central factory concessions will come into effect, and we see no preparation for the increase of revenue necessary to meet these charges. Surely the government can not seriously count upon such receipts as were seen at our custom house in January as a legitimate increase? And next year, with its insignificant coffee crop? It is undoubtedly very fine to see patriotism point to the official tables at the banks as a proof of the value of a milreis, but we would like to know *what are the banks drawing against?*

THE indifference shown by the government in matters affecting the real interests of commerce has long been a subject of bitter complaint, but neither protest nor experience seems to give relief. In ceremonial matters, such as commissions, exhibits, congresses, etc., the government never fails to respond promptly and effectively, but in the minor details almost nothing whatever is done. Thus far, the burdens of taxation have been laid upon commerce and thus distributed among the masses through the prices paid for merchandise. Sometimes the treasury officials make a miscalculation and tax an article too high,

and then the consumption declines and the expected revenue fails, but the government apparently never realizes the mistake and consequently never corrects it. So too in the matter of export duties, which the official economist feels certain are paid by the foreigner. Sharp competition from other producing countries places it in the power of the consumer to dictate his own terms, as he has an abundance of offers to choose from, and thus prices are forced down and practically the export tax is paid by the seller, or producer. Not only is this a hardship to the producer, but he is placed at a great disadvantage in the contest with his competitors who have no such charges to pay. And yet, with more than one costly experience in this matter, the government clings to its export taxes, regardless of the consequences. In other directions the same holds good, particularly in the matter of internal revenue and stamp taxes on business and business transactions. This year a heavy increase in the taxes on industries and professions is being enforced, varying from 33 1/3 per cent. to many times the preceding tax. We have just been informed of a case where a small industry, which is dependent upon rigid economy and the daily manual labor of the proprietor himself to make it pay even a small profit, where the tax has been raised from 48\$ to 136\$ a year—an increase of 183 1/3 per cent. This is certainly rank injustice. Protests have been made from many places, and declarations have been made that business houses and industries would close their doors if the tax were enforced, and yet the government does no more than to promise a reconsideration of the question, which promise is of course at once forgotten. In view of the fact that these exactions, often onerous and unjust, are upon that part of the community which contributes most to the development and prosperity of the country, it ought to be clear that the government is treading upon unsafe ground. As a rule, commercial men are timid and conservative, and will submit to any exaction rather than resist. The government knows this well, and increases its demands at pleasure. But it forgets that there is a limit even here, beyond which it can not go—the limit of productiveness, or profit in the business taxed. When an industry, or a trade, is no longer profitable because of the taxes imposed, liquidation follows and the enterprise disappears. And that is just what will happen here if the government continues to increase its taxes. The merchants will not revolt against the constituted authorities, but they will do what every man has a perfect right to do—close their doors.

BY THE WAY, our esteemed contemporary the *Rio News* seems to have got the "hump" or taken the "needle"—we don't know which—at the time of our article on November 14th last. We regret having wounded the susceptibilities of our contemporary, but inasmuch as not the slightest attempt is made to refute our statements, we must perforce assume that it is more the manner and not so much the matter of our comments that is complained of. So long as we and our contemporary are in accord on the main point at issue—the interests of investors in Brazilian affairs—we can surely agree to differ as to the mode in which we respectively express our views.—*Money*, London, January 12th.

It ought to be clear, even to the editor of *Money*, that there was nothing whatever to answer in his, or Mr. Wells' article of November 14th, beyond what has already been said in these columns. The simple statement that *Money's* criticism was based on false premises and that the contradictory assertions charged to our account were discovered only through the extraordinary process of contrasting our editorials with expressions found in news items, either quoted or credited, ought in itself to be sufficient. There is no argument, or disapproval, on so absurd a charge. Be that as

it may, we trust our esteemed contemporary will not let this little difference of opinion trouble him any more than it is troubling us. We are not yet laid up with the "hump" or the "needle"—whatever those classic expressions may mean—and we have thought just as little of the "manner" of Mr. Wells' criticism (ascribed to him by the *Journal's* London correspondent) as of the matter. It must be confessed, however, that we felt very sorry that a member of the journalistic profession, occupying so elevated and consecrated a position, should have fallen into such a trap as this. Mr. Wells is, of course, at liberty to discuss our opinions as he pleases, but when he devotes his artistic faculties to the task of contrasting these opinions with the *persiflage* of our news columns, the editor of *Money* ought not to treat it so seriously. It may some day reflect on his financial acumen.

To prove how immoral is the assertion, to which we refer in another column, that a sovereign is a legal tender at 8890, a single example may serve. It is well known how great a part of the import trade of Rio has become a business of orders—or *encomendas* as they are known here—and the dealers, generally, when giving these to the foreign houses stipulate that exchange is to be estimated at the official rate of the day on which the goods arrive, or occasionally, but not so frequently, at that rate ruling upon the day of payment. Now it is perfectly clear that if rates rule above par, say 275 1/2 d., an order amounting to £100 will represent 868\$780. Does any importer suppose his customer will bring him 100 sovereigns to settle this account? On the contrary, he will be more likely to tender sovereigns at 8890 which rate divided into the amount above would give the foreign agent £97.14.6, and certainly this result can not be claimed as equitable by the most patriotic of Brazilians. Where obligations are in sterling without any conditions, of course the tender of a sovereign of one £ stg. would be legitimate and perfectly correct. This is not the question. It is apparently the belief and determination of some parties in Rio that debts due in current funds may be settled by the tender of foreign gold at official rates, and that this pretension must be stoutly resisted is our conviction and hope. If sovereigns be tendered under the circumstances we consider, then the debtor should be sued at law and the matter once for all settled. We are quite aware of the holy, or unholy, horror our mercantile body has of existing courts of law, but certainly importers might arrive at some combination and submit a test case. We do not believe the authorities would enforce any such pretension, that is, if there be any sense of equity among them.

## PERNAMBUCO HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Decree No. 10, 157 dated January 5th, 1889, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 13th inst. grants the works for these improvements to Sres. José da Silva Loya Jr. and Antonio João de Amorim.

The improvements are to be executed according to the plans of Engineer Alfredo Lisboa presented on April 14th, 1887, with such modifications as experience may prove necessary, beyond which an exterior mole, with foundations on the reefs near Fort Picão and extending obliquely seawards, according to the plans proposed by Engineer Victor Fournié, is to be built.

The works contracted for are: The dredging of all the harbor and the employment of the material raised in the construction of level grounds and of temporary quays to support these where necessary; the construction of a breakwater on the submerged reef from the Picão lighthouse to the Tartaruga rock and between Barreta and Barra Grande; the construction of the outside mole above referred to; the elevation of the reefs and the clamping of certain fractures in these; the destruction of the rock that partially obstructs the Barra Grande; the

placing of buoys and of anchorage marks; the repairing and consolidation of the Nogueira dock and the Norte quays; the construction of permanent quays that will permit vessels of great draft to go alongside; the construction of docks and yards for repairing vessels.

The exterior mole will be 720 metres long, constructed of artificial stone in blocks weighing 20 tons each, up to 1 metre below low water mark, upon which is to be a rampart 3½ metres high and of equal thickness. Rails and cranes will be placed on the quays and proper warehouses and sheds will be provided. Work must be commenced within one year from the date of the contract and be concluded within six years from the same date. The contractors are obliged to maintain the works in perfect order, as well as the depth of water secured by dredging during the period of the concession.

For meeting government fiscalization, interest at 6 per cent. on the capital employed, sinking fund and the expenses of repairs, etc., the government will collect for account of the contractors the product of the tariffs authorized in Art. 7 of Law No. 3,314 dated October 16th, 1886, and § 5 of Art. 1 of Law No. 1,746 dated October 13th, 1869, of which the first may not exceed 2 per cent. in the value of imports and 1 per cent. on that of exports. To this product will be added the revenue from docks and yards, the tariffs of which must not exceed those of similar establishments belonging to the state.

Interest at 6 per cent. will be estimated semi-annually on the capital employed in the works and expended in repairs, in accordance with the estimates submitted by Engineer Lishoa; and it will be paid in proportion, the excess to be reserved for future payments, but the liability of the state is limited to the amount of the product of the taxes referred to, less the expenses of fiscalization, or of collection, or of works executed by the government for account of the contractors. Rights to condemn necessary lands and houses are granted. Filled-in land not necessary for the purposes of the contractors, nor for the opening of streets, etc., may be rented, with previous consent of the government, the revenue arising to belong to the contractors. The warehouses will be considered as bonded and the enterprise may issue warrants for goods in store. The government may contract with the enterprise for the wharf and storage services of the custom house. The contractors will have the preference should it be decided to augment the improvements. The term of the concession is for 36 years, after which all the works revert to the government, and at any time after 10 years the government may take over the enterprise by the payment in government stock of a sum sufficient to give 6 per cent. on the capital employed less such amounts as have been met by the sinking fund. To guarantee the contract \$80,000 will be deposited in the National Treasury.

#### MORTALITY REPORT.

The following table of deaths for the month of January has been compiled from the daily reports published in the local press by the Misericórdia authorities. The classification is in part that adopted by the American sanitary boards, but the determination of many cases in these local reports has been rendered extremely difficult by the absurd and often unmeaning nomenclature of Brazilian physicians and by the frequent use of compound terms. The table, however, is probably as near correct as it can be made from the materials supplied.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	males	females	males	females	males	females	total.
<b>Zymotic, or Blood diseases:</b>							
Yellow-fever	266	89	78	13	264	355	
Small-pox	2	6	3	4	1	8	
Other varieties	204	114	185	33	100	318	
<b>Contagious:</b>							
Consumption	99	58	81	23	53	157	
Other varieties	68	48	63	20	33	136	
<b>Respiratory system:</b>							
Circulatory system:	67	63	110	7	23	136	
Heart diseases	79	39	35	21	48	104	
Other varieties	14	3	8	2	7	17	
<b>Digestive system:</b>							
Stomach	57	44	7	16	101		
Skin diseases	2	1	3	—	3		
Nervous system	109	78	139	10	38	187	
Purpura	—	5	3	1	5		
Urinary system	12	3	11	1	3	15	
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>							
Still-births	44	27	71	—	71		
Alcoholism	3	2	3	—	3		
Old age	5	12	6	1	10	17	
Teething	—	1	1	—	1		
Congenital weakness	4	4	8	—	8		
Unclassified	48	13	38	8	21	61	
Accidents and injuries	8	5	7	2	4	13	
<b>Totals according to age:</b>	1,084	605	995	153	611	1,689	
	under 12	12 to 21	21 to 30	30 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	
Yellow-fever	55	85	203	12			
Other fevers, etc.	127	36	115	40			
Consumption	5	18	106	28			
Respiratory	96	6	19	9			
Heart disease	1	1	48	5			
Digestive	68	—	16	17			
Nervous	106	7	38	36			

#### PHOTOGRAPHING YELLOW-FEVER GERMS.

An 'Associated Press' dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, dated December 22, has the following important news in regard to the discovery of yellow-fever germs:

"Professor H. J. Detmer, of the Ohio State University, has concluded the task of photographing the germs causing yellow-fever that had been sent him by Dr. James E. Reeves, of Chattanooga, Tenn. The professor says this is the first time that yellow-fever germs have been found in the tissue, scientists heretofore searching for them in vain. They have been found in zoogloea masses in capillary blood vessels, which appear distended and ruptured, and at these ruptures these zoogloea masses are dense and large. The bacilli present themselves in four forms. First is the plain, dark, round mass; second is an oval, with a dark point at each extremity; the third is an oblong disk, with dark points as in the second, and the fourth is two dark points united in a film and strikingly resembling a dumb-bell. Being asked as to how the discovery regarding the cause of yellow-fever came to be made, he said:

Dr. Sternberg, of the Johns Hopkins University, for a number of years has made exhaustive search for yellow-fever germs, but without success in tissues. During the last epidemic he made several post-mortem examinations at Decatur, Ala. The liver and kidney tissue of two persons at least were sent by him to Dr. Reeves for the purpose of mounting for microscopical purposes. I have several negatives, each of which is good. Some show bacteria singly, others in masses, with capillaries distended with them."

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The province of Pernambuco has 398 public primary schools, for which the sum of 730,137 is appropriated annually.

—The "federal council" has called an extraordinary national republican congress, to meet in S. Paulo on March 31st next.

—The municipal chamber of Nictheroy proposes to complain to the minister of agriculture against the filthy state of the immigrant station at Ilha das Flores.

—On the 10th a number of merchants of Nictheroy met and decided to close their doors unless their demands for a reduction of the recently imposed taxes were considered before the 28th inst.

—It is said that an epidemic of *beriberi* has broken out in the jail at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes. The sanitary conditions of the place must be extremely bad, for this disease is not common at such an altitude.

—The inhabitants of Ytá, S. Paulo, do not seem to have overmuch to do. One of them spent ten minutes, the other day, frying an egg in the sun. Could he not have been better employed in watering his garden?

—The Roman catholic church at the Conde d'Eu colony, Rio Grande do Sul, is falling to pieces. The Italians domiciled there propose to build a new one to cost 26,000\$ with a little help from the government.

—A Rio de Janeiro provincial journal is quite provoked because some convicts were obliged to work under a blazing sun last Sunday. Why will not the authorities give sun-shades and fans to the Rio de Janeiro convicts?

—The official values of exports from the province of Espirito Santo in 1888 amounted to 6,051,422-\$326. Coffee represented 5,831,280-\$530, say 244,399 bags, and manioc flour (*farinha*) 148,170-\$400. Timber, including rosewood, reached 51,757-\$996. The export duties amounted to 375,599-\$740.

—The 1888 receipts of the Pará custom house were 9,513,148-\$429, against 10,173,624-\$269 for 1887. The principal items of receipt were:

	1888	1887
Imports	6,204,792-\$340	6,548,610-\$283
Exports	2,306,911 344	2,607,462 610
Int. revenue	496,124 044	489,199 325

—It would almost appear that Lo! the poor Indian, has discovered the beauties of an interest guarantee. Several *caciques* of the noble Indians residing in the province of Paraná have applied to the general government for the establishment of a central sugar factory, and the documents have been sent to the president of the province for a report. Lo! he is becoming civilized.

—According to a local journal, "Ceará is more than a sick man; it is a profoundly debilitated organism, almost attacked by marasmus; it needs special care, the harmony of the directing classes in views and purposes, the mental tranquility compatible with misfortunes of the less favored classes and tonics to avoid its collapse." All of which remedies, we presume, would be furnished by the National Treasury, if sufficient credits were opened.

—A few fatal cases of yellow fever are reported from Santos.

—The total receipts of the Alagoas custom house last year amounted to 1,162,035-\$951, against 1,555,788-\$401 in the preceding year.

—There was a meeting of business men in Rio Claro, S. Paulo, on the 10th to protest against the new taxes on industries and professions.

—The Emperor has given a plantation belonging to the crown and situated in the municipality of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, for the establishment of a nucleus of colonists.

—On 31st December the balance due depositors in the Pernambuco government savings bank was 1,281,212-\$850, of which 1,144,694-\$770 was deposited in the treasury agency.

—An aeronaut named Joaquin Bridges advertises an ascension at São Paulo on the 24th inst. in his balloon "Hendegô" and then will descend with a parachute from a height of 2,000 feet.

—The January receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were:

	1888	1887
Sugar	305,807	433,872
Cotton	32,493	29,421

—In the municipality of Paulatê, S. Paulo, the water in the ponds has become so hot under the effect of solar rays that the fish die, and water-fowl seeking cooler retreats in the forests are captured with little difficulty.

—Botucatu, S. Paulo, has an epidemic of small-pox, and up to recent dates 15 patients had been sent to the hospital. We were under the impression that Dr. Doldworth had carried his inoculated calves all through the province, and vaccinated the whole *caipira* population.

—A correspondent of the *Journal*, whose letter is published on the 14th, gives a sad account of the position of the province of Sergipe. The province owes 1,050,000\$, and, says the correspondent, if a new loan cannot be negotiated, serious and not easily surmounted difficulties will appear.

—The good people of Penha, S. Paulo, where the police delegate was brutally murdered by slave-owners a year ago, went out recently and cried over his tomb, dressed it with flowers, etc. They, however, acquitted every rascal that was charged with the murder, when they were before a jury.

—Recent advices from Rio Grande do Sul, published in the local press, contain many complaints against the immigration service in that province, and notice a disturbance at the immigrant station in the capital caused by the delay in placing some 50 immigrants. Immigration has its drawbacks after all.

—We see by the *Diário*, of Campinas, São Paulo, that the tower clock made and exhibited there by a locksmith named Joaquim de Almeida Junior, has been sold to the Penha do Rio do Peixe church for 700\$000. The clock was made wholly of wrought iron, and is said to be a fine piece of mechanism.

—Concerning the murder of Thomas Daly, at Iguaçu, Bahia, which we noticed in our issue of the 26th ult., a gentleman writes us from that province as follows: "Poor Thomas Daly was not a coward. His assassin walked up behind him, took him by the left wrist, threw up his left arm and stuck him in the heart; death was instantaneous. There were five or six persons (laborers) present and they certainly showed cowardice."

—José Pinto de Almeida Jr., the condemned murderer of a man at Campinas, has been informed that his sentence of death passed by the jury has been confirmed by the higher tribunals and that within eight days his petition for commutation of punishment must be presented. The convict publishes a card in the S. Paulo journals declaring he is innocent and that he will be hung rather than ask for a commutation. The government is now in a quandary. What will he do with this man, who feels that his whole future is gone, innocent or guilty, and death is preferred to imprisonment for life. The murder was a brutal one, and we propose hanging.

—The exports from the Amazon provinces during the past year amounted to an aggregate of 33,881,477-\$341, official value, of which 29,173,013-\$335 were from Pará and 4,708,463-\$806 from Mamoras. At Pará the rubber exports were 7,813,309 kilos of "fine," 1,134,514 of "superfine" and 3,940,788 of "sermanyby," the whole valued at 24,610,443-\$232. The cacao export was 7,209,450 kilos, valued at 3,103,789-\$747. Among other items were 125,809 hectolitres of Brazil nuts, 871,326 kilos of green hides, 63,773 kilos of deer skins, 21,697 dry hides and 47,885 Chili hats, the latter valued at 106,168-\$280. At Mamoras the rubber exports were 1,276,941 kilos "fine," 171,051 "superfine," and 667,071 "sermanyby"—valued at 4,240,058-\$145; 329,635 kilos cacao, valued at 148,722-\$686; 101,387 kilos green lilies, valued at 11,378-\$705; and 39,096 hectolitres of Brazil nuts valued at 284,092-\$938.

—At Terro, near Itapetininga, S. Paulo, a man could not discharge his gun, so he placed a live coal on the nipple and then blew down the barrel of the piece. If he does not die, he is likely to be disgraced for life.

—A Minas Geraes journal says that on the 31st ult. the good people of Santa Rita and Glória, somewhere near S. Antonio de Murahé, started out with their gods *afetundam plurimum*, but they all got drunk and finished up by smashing the gods, the pieces of which one single devoted believer was left to collect. Iconoclasts in the catholic province of Minas are too bad!

—On the 26th ult., according to a Ceará journal, work was commenced upon the Quixadá reservoir at Canôa. Pipe wells are to be sunk to supply men and animals employed on the works with water, and the engineer-in-chief proposes to furnish the necessities of life to the population, so that the works may not be interrupted through want of rations. We believe Sr. Revy reported against artesian wells, and yet he is to use small ones to supply his laborers with water!

—The *Correio* of Santos, of the 9th inst., accuses the commandant of the Italian immigrant steamer *S. Gotardo* with neglect and inhumanity in the treatment of the 1,500 immigrants just landed in Santos from that steamer. It is charged that the ship was horribly dirty. On the 11th the commandant replied to the accusations, denying the charges, and insisting that everything possible had been done for the comfort and security of the people entrusted to his care.

—At a place called Maranhão, province of Minas Geraes, a surveyor got on a "spree." He fired his pistol at an ensign—presumably of the national guard—tried to break into the police authority's house where he thought the ensign was concealed, and wound up his night's pleasure by breaking into the police barracks, where there was not even a sentinel, and mixing up the arms, etc. And then he was arrested. Maranhão, in the province of Minas Geraes, must be a nice place to live in, if one man can "paint the whole town red" and find a police barracks unprotected.

—They write us from Cape Frio: "The municipalities of Cape Frio and Araruama have not, unfortunately, been spared by the great drought that has devastated the province of Rio de Janeiro. The plantations of maize sown during the latter part of October and in November are completely lost; the coffee crop which would have been much smaller than last year is also lost. Fire has destroyed entire coffee orchards and sugar-cane fields. The Conceição and Papicó plantations have lost all their cane. In S. Matheus, Sapucaia, Araruá and other points of the two municipalities, the destruction has been terrible: coffee-trees, pastures, manioc-fields, hedges, everything has been devastated by the terrible element of destruction. Many cattle have died from want of pasture, and water is scarce in some localities. The heat has been horrible, the thermometer marking 33°C. (91.4°F.) in the shade and there is no atmospheric appearance of rain. At night the sight that is presented to our eyes is horrible; in whatever direction one looks the glare of fires is seen; it appears as if we were in a great pot completely surrounded by flames. A veritable calamity!"—*Gazeta de Notícias*, 12th Feb.

—There was a regatta at Bahia on the 10th inst., and the last race was a friendly contest between two four-oared outriggers, manned by four Brazilians on one side and four Englishmen on the other—the latter Messrs. Knap, Florence, Skeay and Morden Harbord. The English crew won by only a foot or two, though one of their number (Morden Harbord) finished toward the end of the race and they finished with only three oars. The victors were decorated with gold medals. As Mr. Skeay (an employé of the telegraph company and a young man of quiet, gentlemanly manners) was going home about 7 p. m., he was accosted by a young Brazilian who said that the English had not won the race and then tried to tear off the medal. Skeay resisted, of course, when he was struck down from behind with a heavy stick in the hands of another Brazilian, and was left there insensible and bleeding. He was carried into the house of a Brazilian gentleman near by, two physicians were called, and his wounds were promptly and skillfully dressed. It is asserted by the physicians that the unfortunate young man would not have survived had his wounds not been promptly attended to. Although there were many people present, some of whom must have known the cowardly assassins, up to latest advices no one has had the manhood to denounce them.

BANKS that have any intention of failing may cast their eyes on the record of the Second National Bank, of Xenia, O., and take it as a model in fixing things up nice for creditors. It failed in May last, and the comptroller of the currency last week declared a final dividend of 20 per cent. and interest in favor of the creditors, making in all 100 per cent., and interest in full on all claims proved. That's the way to do it.—*St. Louis Gleaner*, Jan. 31st.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The work on the Sapacahy railway will be commenced on the 22nd inst.

—On the 15th inst. the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro ordered the payment of the guaranteed interest for the latter half of 1888 to the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway.

—The November receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinal line were 105,112\$000 and the expenditures 33,147\$315, leaving a surplus of 71,964\$775.

—The January receipts of the Carangola railway were 65,744\$420, but the expenditures are kept a profound secret. The freight traffic included 1,790½ tons of coffee.

—On the 30th ult. the rails of the Miguana line were within 20 kilometres of Uberaba, and it was expected that the workmen would arrive at this town within a few days, if the weather continued favorable.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the S. Christovão tram company held on the 13th, a committee of three was appointed to consider a proposition from the Jardim Botânico and Villa Isabel companies for a fusion, and the application of the new company, if formed, for an extension of privilege.

—From the balance sheet of the S. Christovão tram company dated December 31st, we may extract the following items:

Fixed and rolling stock, real estate, stations, etc.	3,980,126\$758
Material, tools, etc.	103,503 321
Government stock and shares.	428,280 200
Cash.	454,470 611
Deposit in National Treasury.	78,349 820
And on the other side:	
Capital.	4,000,000 000
Reserve fund.	400,000 000
Special reserve.	107,899 084
Profits in suspense.	110,108 199
Dividends.	300,000 000

The traffic receipts for the year 1888 reached 1,616,947\$916.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Uruguayan customs receipts in 1888 were \$8,861,449.82, against \$8,687,312 in 1887 and \$6,846,176 in 1886.

—The Uruguayan public debt on the 31st December last amounted to \$79,153,850.07. A four million issue of treasury bonds and five million municipal loan have since been added. The population is about 700,000.

—Telegrams published here on the 17th state that cases, suspected to be of yellow fever, had occurred on board the R. M. S. *Atrevido*, and that the steamer would be subjected to rigorous quarantine and disinfection at Buenos Aires. A passenger whose name is given as Crawshaw (perhaps Crawshaw) is stated to have died, and two others were ill.

—The immigrant arrivals in Uruguay from Europe during the past year numbered 15,498 and the departures 6,647, leaving a balance in favor of the country of 8,851. The passenger arrivals from the Argentine Republic the same year were 52,102 and the departures to the same 45,483, resulting in another increase for Uruguay of 6,619.

—On the 16th President Celman of the Argentine Republic arrived at Montevideo on his official visit to President Tajos of the Uruguayan Republic. Eight Argentine war vessels formed the visiting squadron, and the reception of the visitors is said to have been most enthusiastic. When emperors meet in Europe, attention is excited; and when presidents meet?

—According to an official return the total number of immigrants arriving in the Argentine Republic between 1857 and 1888 was 1,374,797. The *Standard* estimates the number of "so-called passengers" landing in that time at a quarter of a million, making a grand total of 1,634,797. Nothing is said, however, of the number of immigrants and harvest-laborers returning to the old countries in that time, nor of the "so-called passengers" who sailed away just as freely as they came.

—During the past year the shipping movement in port was as follows: Entered, 683 steamers with 832,298 tonnage, 26,515 men in crews, and 133,237 passengers, whilst sailing vessels to the number of 1,387 of 730,843 tons and manned by 15,543 men also arrived bringing 400 passengers. Of the steamers 27 belonged to the Royal Mail and brought 1,453 passengers, 9 to the Lavarelle line with 1,609 passengers, 17 to the Transportes Marítimos with 1,195 passengers, and 24 to the Mesageries Maritimes with 2,889 passengers. —*Buenos Aires Standard.*

—Interesting statistics of the population, etc., of Paraguay have just been published. The vastness of the field open for European enterprise and emigration in our fertile neighbor may be gathered from the total figure of population—a bare 230,774 souls; including 4,804 Argentines, 825 Italians, 830 Brazilians, 476 Germans, and a rack of other nationalities. There are 149 women to every hundred men. The war cost the country a million of men. Out of the whole population only 36,000 people know how to read. Fluck and herds have tripled since 1876. There are 730,000 head of horned cattle, and 62,000 horses. Asunción counts a population of 24,834 souls. The value of real estate in the city and suburbs is barely five million dollars. There is no internal debt. The foreign debt is \$4,250,000. —*Buenos Aires Standard.*

## LOCAL NOTES

—That "political year" in the *Gazeta de Notícias* threatens to be as long as was Mr. Smith's voyage from Rio to Corumbá.

—On the 9th inst. the minister of empire closed the public schools until further notice. Sr. Ferreira Vianna reads the *News* apparently.

—In January last the baker's bill for supplies to the Ilha das Flores immigration station was 4,293\$350 and fresh meat (?) cost 8,853\$.

—The Rio Grande do Sul harbor improvements contract seems doomed. The time for tendering has been extended for 60 days; no proposals were made up to the date first fixed.

—A credit for 130,000\$ was opened on the 1st inst. for the Missions boundary commission's expenses. How much is this commission to cost the Brazilian taxpayer, any how?

—The *Journal* on the 10th hears that the minister of empire will consult persons of his entire confidence before deciding upon engineer Rey's scheme for sub-soil drainage in this city.

—Every time there is a fire now some one asks for a medal, for saving life we understand it to be. The applicants do not wait for their services to be acknowledged, but promptly place them before the authorities.

—A decree dated on the 1st establishes a military academy in the province of Ceará. The course will be cavalry and infantry tactics, as we have already noticed. It is expected that future *señals* will be kept off by this timely recourse.

—No less than 36 doctors at monthly salaries of 200\$ *per capita* have been appointed as auxiliaries of the inspector general of hygiene. Yellow fever comes dear; 7,200\$ per month for assistance alone is excessive, but the tailors will be happier.

—Two officers and 30 men of the 22nd infantry left for Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, on the morning of the 11th to serve in case of need. The official telegrams relative to the disturbances in various towns of the province are not entirely reassuring.

—It is highly agreeable to note that a "commercial point for vegetables" is to be located in the S. Christovão parish, the municipal council having granted the requisite permission. We trust no one will ever make the mistake of calling it a "market."

—The new meteorological station on Santo Antonio Hill managed to measure only 11.77 millimetres of rainfall last month, while the Observatory on Castle Hill registered a little over 36 millimetres. The rainfall on the 31st was about 25 millimetres, but Lieut. Pinheiro probably forgot to include that.

—The answer of the municipal chamber to the minister of empire's demand for information as to why interest and sinking fund had not been provided for the municipal loan is, as was to be expected, that there was no money. Not even the ancient Hebrews could make bricks without straw, and how can a municipal chamber pay interest on its debt, and provide a sinking fund for the same, without any money?

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says when a drought appears in Ceará, Sr. Révy goes not to construct dams; when an epidemic appears in Rio, Sr. Révy comes not to improve the sanitary condition of the city. The drought re-appears in Ceará, away goes Sr. Révy; the epidemic re-appears in Rio, here comes Sr. Révy. If anything serious should happen to Sr. Révy, we may add, the future of Brazil would be seriously compromised.

—The bishop of Maranhão has to receive 7,000\$ from the Treasury, of which 2,000\$ is for renovating the ornamentation of his cathedral and 5,000\$ for repairs to the episcopal seminary. As heretics, we are suspect; but could not the bishop have delayed ornamenting his church and repairing his seminary until the rains have fairly begun in the interior of Ceará? At 600 vs. per day, 7,000\$ would support a goodly number of unfortunate Cearáns.

—The municipal chamber passed a regulation forbidding the sale of fresh meat after 10 a. m., but the fiscal of one of the districts authorized the butchers under his jurisdiction to continue the sale until 4 p. m. The result in all probability is that the butchers after having "squealed" the fiscal will be sharply fined by the municipal chamber. All these cheerful little occurrences in a civilized country would cause the retirement to private life of all our minister *fiscals*.

—The minister of empire has asked his colleague at the Treasury to have paid to Drs. Anano Manoel de Moraes and José Mariano da Costa Velho, inspectors general of the cleaning of the city, an annual gratification of 3,600\$ each. These gentlemen deserve a gratification certainly; nothing less than a year's banishment to Sapacahy island. The idea of these sweep-general askings for gratifications, when the city is in so filthy a condition that want committees are being organized!

—There was a strike on Ilha Sapacahy on the 9th, the laborers declaring the place too unhealthy to live in. This is the island where all the sweepings and garbage of the city are deposited. The minister of empire visited the place recently and found it in a frightful condition, and the result is that proposals are now under consideration for properly burning the refuse. The result of the strike on the 9th has been that a gang of 30 convicts has been sent over to the island to do the necessary work.

—Mr. Armand Naura, manager of Messrs. Karl Valais & Co's house here, died of yellow fever on the 13th inst.

—The government has granted a pension of 3,600\$ per annum to the unmarried daughter of the late Barão de Cotegipe.

—Nearly 600 Irish immigrants left Limerick on January 22nd bound for Queenstown and destined to the Argentine Republic. The *South American Journal* furnishes this item.

—The president of the board of health has officially recommended the use of Dr. Sternberg's formula in the treatment of yellow fever. He finds that it has given highly satisfactory results wherever used.

—O País on the 17th gives the Western and Brazilian and Brazilian Submarine telegraph companies a hammering that will make the directors of the two companies hide their heads—if Mr. Slater sends it on to them.

—On the 16th the government approved the contract between the municipal chamber and Peirô Lamberti for the lease of the market and its dependencies. Another source of jobbery is thus removed from municipal control.

—About the first of the month a coffee factor named Domingos Ferreira Coutinho established here in partnership with a rich planter, Sr. Souza Breves, disappeared, and as the books of the firm are not in order the conclusion is that he has been robbing his partner. The loss is estimated as high as 600,000\$.

—Dr. João Carlos de Souza Ferreira has received the *comenda* of the order of the Rose. Sr. Souza Ferreira has been connected for a considerable time with projects for furnishing education to the working classes, besides, as chief-editor of the *Journal do Commercio*, educating its readers, and his decoration is therefore a complimentary recognition of his services.

—On the 13th the minister of empire informed the chief of the fire department that the service of watering the streets had been definitely suspended, and the employees were to be dismissed. The inspector general of hygiene has told the minister that our system of watering was worthless, hence the ministerial decision. We may now be choked up with dust and scorched with heat for the preservation of health.

—A decree dated on the 9th opens the credit for 5,000,000\$ to be employed by the minister of empire in assisting the provinces afflicted by drought and to the improvement of the sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro, and the *Diário Oficial* of the 14th contains the minutes of the Council of State called on the 1st to consider the question. All the members agreed as to the necessity of a credit, but there was considerable opposition to its *quantum*, and the employment of any part in Sr. Révy's sub-soil drainage and the building of a hospital, which it was claimed could be deferred until the meeting of the legislature.

—The police are investigating a case that is of importance. Some five or six months ago a lithographer here was given an order for some 10,000 advertisement tickets which were to resemble as closely as possible government notes of 1\$, 2\$, 5\$ and 10\$. He became uneasy and reported the matter to the police, and when the job was completed it was proposed to capture the owner of the subversive printing; he was too sharp for the police, however, and received his goods, before the arrival of the authorities. A man charged as being implicated was arrested, but there appears to be no convincing proof against him. Meanwhile these notes of the "Bank of Elegance" will probably defraud hundreds of unfortunate freedmen.

—Dr. Antonio Vaz Pinto Coelho da Cunha is endeavoring to organize a company to work his concession from the Minas Geraes provincial government for the establishment of agricultural schools. Dr. Antonio etc. Cunha's curriculum will be extensive; including as it does: zootechny, veterinary science, *lactaria* and forages, *vegetalura*, *entologia*, *silvicultura*, *avicultura*, *apicultura*, *acharicultura* and distilling, horticulture, pomology and gardening. If this string of banal words does not fetch the money, the other advantages offered by the doctor perhaps will. These are 400,000\$ net from a dairy farm, the importation of modern machinery, exotic plants and fine-blooded animals, chemical manures, etc.

—We have to record the death of João Maurício Wanderley, Barão de Cotegipe, which took place suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence in this city on the morning of the 13th inst. His death was wholly unexpected as he was in the city the preceding day, and was preparing to go out again when the fatal stroke came. The deceased was born at Villa da Barra, Bahia, on October 15, 1815, but little is known of his parentage or early life. He graduated in law at Olinda in 1837, practised his profession a short time and then entered upon the career of a magistrate. He was male chief of police in his native province in 1848 and soon after president. In 1842 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, since when as deputy, senator and minister his connection with national affairs was unbroken. He was one of the most widely known of Brazilian public men. Although his measures and methods were not always to be commended, his tact and ability were generally recognized and his name will be classed among Brazil's most eminent men.

—On the 14th, 4 officers and 60 rank and file of the 10th infantry battalion left for Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes.

—The government has authorized the Nord-deutscher Lloyd's Bremen steamship company to transact business in Brazil.

—Sr. Saklanha Marinho, chief of the republican party, owing to his state of health, has been obliged to pass the *punch* to Sr. Quintino Bocayva.

—Barão de Gualhy is hardly seated at the department of marine, and it is already proposed to present him with an album. Favors expected in return, of course.

—A decree dated on the 9th grants the privileges contained in the budget laws for the establishment of silk factories to Luiz Ribeiro de Souza Rezende and others.

—A professor of the D. Pedro II college was beaten by a student of the same college on the evening of the 12th. After breaking his professor's head, the student "cut his stick."

—The municipal chamber has explained to the minister of empire just how yellow fever patients should be treated—but the expense is to be borne by the government because the Chamber has no money.

—Notwithstanding that people are dying here at the rate of 70, or more, per day some of our doctors have time to bring out their cudgels and call each other hard names about animal vaccination as a preventive against small-pox.

—The *Diário Oficial* of the 15th contains a communication from the minister of finance to the treasury agency at Pará deciding that merchandise in transit through the empire becomes liable to export duties, if it changes owners.

—It is satisfactory to learn from the *Journal* that A. B. H. D. Pedro de Alcantara, Imperador do Brazil, has bought 4,000\$ in apolices. What do all the letters mean? And why does the Emperor require to buy 4,000\$ in apolices?

—Three burglars were captured here on the night of the 14th by citizens. The thieves used their revolvers, but had to surrender to numbers; one of the capturers was, however, shot in the leg. Our police are so good for nothing that the citizens must act.

—According to an exchange there were 88 deaths from yellow fever in Niterói during the last three months, viz.: November 4, December 18, and January 66. Of these 35 were children under to years of age. The Jarujuba mortality is, of course, not included.

—On the 12th the minister of empire asked the Treasury to pay 77\$170 for disinfecting a well, and killing ants in the palace of the president of the province of Goyaz. How can the budget be balanced with these extraordinary expenses constantly draining the Treasury?

—In 1888 travelling expenses for diplomatic representatives of Brazil, and of the widows of two of these, amounted to 67,093\$755. As the Chambers only voted 45,000\$, a decree dated on the 10th opened the credit necessary for the balance. The table is entertaining and worthy of perusal.

—The new minister of marine, Barão de Gualhy, visited the Exchange on the 12th and thanked the directors for their complimentary address. The baron promises to do what he can to aid our poor old, decrepit commercial association; but what he can do, except lend a bulk to meet in, is a question.

—The Uberaba correspondent of the *Journal* is giving the postoffice some lessons. A package of papers addressed to Paris has turned up at Uberaba three times, and papers destined to city subscribers every now and then get up to Uberaba. Our post-office men should receive leather medals right down the list.

—A soldier of the army may insult, or attempt to carve steaks with a razor from anybody; but a civilian must not insult a soldier, oh dear, no! or, like the man arrested on the 12th, he will be captured by a sergeant and placed in durance. It is best to give soldiers a wide berth, unless one is prepared to repel insults with a revolver.

—We should like to ask the director-general of the postoffice what law, if any, governs the employees under his direction. On the 14th we received a printed market report enclosed in an *open* envelope, which had a corner cut off in addition, and which weighed barely *seven grammes*. Although the rate is 20 reis for 50 grammes, the sender had affixed 50 reis, but someone marked the envelope "*insufficient*" and we had to pay 100 reis more to get it. We were advised, of course, to go up stairs somewhere to see the *chefe*, but as this would require an hour at least, we have done what the postoffice clerk counts upon—pay and submit. We should like to know, however, where these exactions are to end?

## BIRTH.

On the 20th January, at 11 Woodville Road, Ealing, Middlesex, the wife of J. Henry Whittle, M. Inst. C. E., prematurely of a son.



in accepting very much reduced crop-estimates may prove



February 16th, 1839.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
RUE DE JANEIRO							
2,000,000	500,000	20,478	Audius	9 Jan. - Jan.	80	200 1/2	160 1/2 - 18 1/2
4,000,000	3,115,000		Brasilianische				
3,400,000	33,000,000	7,218,500	Brazil	8 Mar. - Jan.	80	200	25 1/2 - 0
500,000	126,500	1,335	Caixa Creditos Commercial	2 Mar. - Jan.	50	40	38 000
20,000,000	11,913,357	9,337,070	Com. de Rm. de Jan. de series	10 Mar. - Jan.	30	200	21 1/2 - 20 1/2
19,000,000	11,009,474	1,138,000	Commercial	9 Mar. - Jan.	80	200	170 000
20,000,000	1,487,000	127,710	Credito Real do Brazil	5 Mar. - Jan.	80	170	157 100 - 100
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Delcredere	12 Mar. - Jan.	80	120	100 000 - 100 000
1,000,000	2,500,000	1,140,000	Fagella's United	6 - Dec.	38	100	745 000 - 137 1/2
6,000,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	Industrial e Mercantil	6 Mar. - Jan.	80	200	170 000
20,000,000	63,500,000	350,000	Internacional	11 Mar. - Jan.	80	200	273 000
1,000,000	6,000,000		Imunigero	2 Mar. - Jan.	80	100	105 000
41,200,000	6,625,000	1,375,000	London & Brazilian, Latit Mercantil dos Voleis.	8 - Oct.	30	10 1/2	107 1/2 - 108 1/2
1,000,000	3,200,000		Mineral	2 Mar. - Jan.	80	100	107 1/2 - 108 1/2
4,000,000	21,000,000	158,600	de 2 series do	6 Mar. - Jan.	80	100	88 000 - 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,600,500	Rural e Hypothecario	10 Mar. - Jan.	80	200	200 000
4,000,000	1,100,100	70,105	Uniao de Creditos	1 Mar. - Mar.	80	100	113 000 -
PROVINCIAL							
2,000,000	3,000,000	9,088	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 Mar. - Jan.	80	100	75 000
5,000,000	2,000,000	166,840	Credito Real do	3 Mar. - Jan.	80	50	40 000
1,000,000	838,710	15,000	de 2 series do	6 Mar. - Jan.	80	100	11 500
1,000,000	838,710	500,000	Lavoura do	3 Mar. - Jan.	80	100	10 000
500,000	333,800	2,958	Mercantil, Santos	10 Mar. - Jan.	80	40	30 000
1,000,000	713,500	6,400	Fabril, S. Paulo	1 Mar. - Jan.	80	30	25 000 -
			Territorial, Santos	6 Mar. - Jan.	80	140	148 1/2 -

## RAILWAYS

Capital paid up	Revenue fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Total sale	Closing quotation
10,000,000\$	1,813,000	Bahia and Minas .....	—	100\$	—	—
—	800,000	Rio de Aracama .....	—	100	—	—
1,000,000	1,460,000	Campos and Camagala .....	2½% Jan. Febr. 84	—	1,300,000	—
1,000,000	1,400,000	Imperial Santos & Camollas .....	35% Jan. Febr. 84	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,500,000	Rio de Pôrto and Pôrto .....	5% Jan. Febr. 84	—	125,000	—
50,000,000	13,600,000	Leopoldina .....	1½% Jan. Febr. 84	1,000,000	—	—
—	—	do subsidarios .....	—	—	100,000	138,000—140,000
12,000,000	12,000,000	Alachê and Campos .....	2 1/2%—Jan. 84	200	26,000	13,000—21,500
200,000	200,000	Maricê .....	—	95	—	—
4,070,000	9,100,000	Oeste do Minas .....	6% Jan.—Aug. 84	200	50,000	—
—	1,477,000	S. Isabel do Rio Pôrto .....	do 4 series .....	Jan. 84	—	—
11,665,000	10,805,000	S. Paulo and Rio .....	7% May—May 84	200	185,000	—
—	—	do subsidarios .....	7% Jan.—Jan. 84	200	200,000	—
—	—	do .....	—	—	187,000	—
—	1,000,000	Sapucaia .....	—	700	25,000	—
38,000,000	10,000,000	Sun-cathana .....	—	200	300,000	—
—	—	do subsidarios .....	—	—	—	—
7,600,000	1,840,173	União Valenciana .....	6½% Jan.—Febr. 84	200	70,000	80,000

## TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend rate	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,400,000\$	5,400,000\$	104,600\$	Carris Unkane .....	6800—Jan. 89	200\$	950 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Jardin Botanique .....	3 3/4—Jan. 89	911	130 000	131 3/8—
300,000	300,000	—	Lyragamas, and Tunnel ..	—	200	—	—
300,000	300,000	—	Nikierdy .....	5 000—Jan. 89	200	248 000	—
1,900,000	1,900,000	81,886	Perangamas .....	4 000—Jan. 89	500	1000 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	575,809	S. Chrasine .....	15 000—Jan. 89	500	500 000	—
2,500,000	2,500,000	24,097	Villa Isid .....	4 000—Jan. 89	200	210 000	207 1/2—215 1/2

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend rate	Last sale	Closing quotation
260,000	260,000	260,775	Australasian Navigation ..	60 3/4—Jan. 89	12 1/2 1/4	150 000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	861,405\$	Pacifique de Navigation ..	1 1/8—Jan. 89	100\$	107 000	110 3/4—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	S. Nacelle de Navigation ..	10 000—Jan. 89	300	200 000	210 3/4—240 1/2
800,000	800,000	64,183	Pacific .....	4 000—July 87	200	400 000	—
171,400	171,400	—	S. Joseph Barre & Co .....	12 000—Feb. 89	200	125 000	—

## SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Net profit on sale	Last sale	Closing quotation
£65,000	£65,000	£65,775	Amazon River Navigation	6 3/4 - Jan. '89	£12,000	1 5/8 @ 100	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	881,473 38	Brazilian de Navegação	18 000 - Jan. '89	5000	1 7/8 @ 100	21 3/8 @ 100
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Nacional de Navegação	10 000 - Jan. '89	5000	2 1/4 @ 100	21 3/8 @ 100
800,000	800,000	64,183	Fabrica	4 000 - July '87	500	4 1/2 @ 100	—
675,400	675,400	—	S. Paulo de Porto e Campos	12 000 - Feb. '89	2000	1 1/2 @ 100	—

**MILLS.**

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Net profit on sale	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000	2,400,000	35,912 58	Alloupa	6 1/2 - Jan. '89	—	—	— 18 3/8 @ 100
3,000,000	3,000,000	80,377	Indust. Industrial	5 000 - Jan. '89	2000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	27,221	Caraca	12 000 - Jan. '89	500	2 1/2 @ 100	21 3/8 @ 100
400,000	400,000	—	Confaria Industrial	12 000 - Jan. '89	200	2 3/4 @ 100	—
600,000	600,000	3,418	Pra Grande	11 000 - Jan. '89	200	1 3/4 @ 100	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	9,157	Petropolis	8 000 - 1 ch. '89	200	2 3/4 @ 100	— 19 1/2 @ 100
3,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	—	40	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	67,499	Rio de Janeiro	14 000 - July '88	—	2 1/2 @ 100	—
300,000	300,000	—	S. Christoval	9 000 - 1 ch. '89	200	—	—
550,000	550,000	—	S. Joao	—	200	2 1/2 @ 100	—
700,000	700,000	2,418	S. Leopoldo	7 000 - Jan. '89	500	—	—
600,000	600,000	21,257	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—	500	2 1/2 @ 100	—

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominat value	Last date	Closing quotation
3,000,000 \$	3,000,000 \$	—	Assoc. Rio Commercial...	8 % Jan. 31	5000	1294 1/2	—
750,000	750,000	18,814 1/2	Companhia Paranaense...	10 % Jan. 31	10000	195	0000
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Companhia C. Lavradio...	3 % Jan. 31	4000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	D. C. de P. Paulo H...	3 % Jan. 31	2000	1000 0000	\$ 3000
200,000	200,000	—	Elevador F. Fabr. de Cimbao	—	2000	—	—
150,000	150,000	—	Fabr. de Biscuitos...	—	1000	—	—
300,000	300,000	—	Gran. Almac...	1 % Jan. 31	3000	—	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	Ind. L. e. Vigas de Madeira	1 % Jan. 31	2000	—	—
400,000	1,000,000	—	Industria de Oleos...	1 % Jan. 31	2000	—	—
200,000	200,000	200,000	Industria Fina...	—	2000	—	—
2,600,000	2,600,000	—	Lavoura, Ind. e Com...	9 % Jan. 31	2000	—	—
4,000,000	500,000	—	Melhoramentos U. de N. Ch...	—	4000	—	—
—	550,000	—	Nova Industria...	—	—	—	—
5,000,000	7,500,000	139,900	Plant. Agric. e Indus...	—	5000	57 1/2	0000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Porto Mineral...	—	2000	—	—
650,000	470,000	—	Phosphato de C...	—	1000 0000	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	3,400	Servico Maritimo...	4 % Jan. 31	2000	170 1/2	0000
—	—	—	Servico de Transp...	—	—	—	—

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## TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
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OF

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Ditto, paid up..... £500,000  
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Capital paid up..... £625,000  
Reserve fund..... £375,000

Draws on:

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	Brussels
	Frankfurt of Main
Banque d'Anvers.....	Antwerp
	Rome
	Genoa
Banca Generale, and agencies.....	Naples
	Milan
	and other Italian cities
	Madrid
	Barcelona
	Valencia
	Malaga
Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies.....	Valencia
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	and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
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